

Akzo Nobel Polymer Chemicals Limited Liability Company

EPA ID Number: NYD043815158

Other (Former) Names of Site

Cadet Chemical (1950s), Akzona Incorporated (1960-1966), Noury Chemical Corporation, Akzo Chemie America - Noury Chemicals, Akzo Chemie, Inc., Akzo Chemicals, Inc. (1980's-1993), Akzo Nobel Chemicals, Inc. (1994-1999)

Site Description

Akzo Nobel Polymer Chemicals, LLC is located at 2153 Lockport-Olcott Road, Burt in northern Niagara County, south of Lake Ontario, New York. The facility encompasses 350 acres, of which 30 acres are used for the production of organic peroxides. Eighteen Mile Creek is located immediately west of the facility. There is a residential area to the north of the facility, and the eastern and southern portions of Akzo Nobel's are undeveloped. The groundwater table is 10 to 15 feet below the surface and the direction of groundwater flow in the bedrock is westerly, toward Eighteen Mile Creek.

Areas associated with Akzo Nobel's hazardous waste management include two hazardous waste container storage pads, three inactive landfills, a drum storage area, closed underground storage tanks and associated buildings. The facility ceased manufacturing operations in April 2003.

Site Responsibility and Legal Instrument

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is responsible for administering the corrective action (site remediation) program under an NYS Part 373 hazardous waste facility permit. The permit also authorizes the operation of a hazardous waste storage facility and two storage tanks for the treatment of hazardous waste.

Permit Status

The Part 373 permit was initially issued in July 1994, was renewed in July 2000 and will expire in July 2004.

Potential Threats and Contaminants

Results of groundwater sampling conducted in 2001 and 2002 confirmed that the contamination is contained within the property. The current source locations are: the former Underground Storage Tank No. 2 (SWMU 17), areas of the western perimeter, and the East/West Influent wells (SWMU 5/6). Any potential for migration of

contaminants in overburden groundwater away from these source areas is low. The main contaminants detected above NYS groundwater quality standards are volatile organic compounds (VOC), mainly acetone, benzene, chlorobenzene and methylene chloride.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) Report was approved on October 25, 2002. As a result of the RFI report, two additional groundwater monitoring wells, including a bedrock well, were installed along the western perimeter as part of an additional study to demonstrate that monitored natural attenuation is a viable corrective measure at the facility.

In addition, the Risk Assessment Report, also approved in October 2002, concluded that under current site conditions, no non-carcinogenic risks are presented to the public health. Also, sampling results obtained during the Corrective Measures Study (CMS) field work in December 2002 eliminated the potential of groundwater to pose an indoor air risk to workers and site residents. The Corrective Measures Study (CMS) report was submitted in June 2003. Approval of the CMS report is anticipated by October 2003.

Cleanup Approach and Progress

As part of the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI), extensive investigations of both soil and groundwater have been conducted at the facility. The RFI concluded that none of the impacted areas are an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Contamination of groundwater with volatile organic compounds (VOC) is limited to the developed portion of the facility.

More than 3,854 tons of contaminated soil have been removed, and most of the 3,000 feet of process sewers have been replaced in interim remedial measures. Further characterization of the soil and groundwater contamination in the Equalization Basin and Building 2 Sump will be completed by December 2003.

The Corrective Measures Study (CMS) report concluded that monitored natural attenuation, in combination with deed restrictions and institutional controls, is the best remedy at this facility. Groundwater monitoring data have supported the conclusion that biological degradation processes are taking place at the facility.

Site Repository

Copies of supporting technical documents and correspondence cited in this site fact sheet are available for public review at:

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